

February 24.

Number 14.

The Affaires and generall Businesse of
Europe more particularly.

Seuerall Ambassadors at Rome.

The King of *Congo* in *Aethiopia* hath sent to *Rome* for
Priests to be instructed in true Religion; for they are
willing to forsake their Idols.

A slaughter done vpon Papists at Churr.

Bauaria visits *Loretto*.

Three Letters from *Vienna* concerning
Bethalem Gabor and the Emperor.

The States haue seized vpon *Mansfields Townes* in *Freesland*.

Tilly is still in *Hessen*.

More hurt done by the Ice.

Saxony and *Brandenburg* much discontented, as hearing the
Pope hath reputed them Heretiques.

My Lord of *Kinsington* is safely ariued in *France*.

L O N D O N,

Printed for *Nathaniel Butter*. 1 6 2 4.

The Affairs and general Business of
Europe more particularly.

General Principles and Rules.

The King of Congo in his Majesty's Name
willing to settle his Subjects

A daughter done upon Englishman's Chair.

Baron's wife's Letter.

Three Letters from Vienna concerning
Baron's Galley and the Emperor.

The King's Letter to the Pope on the subject of the

Letter to the King in 1688.

More than done by the sea.

The King's Letter to the Pope on the subject of the

My Lord of Castiglione is lately arrived in France.

L O N D O N.

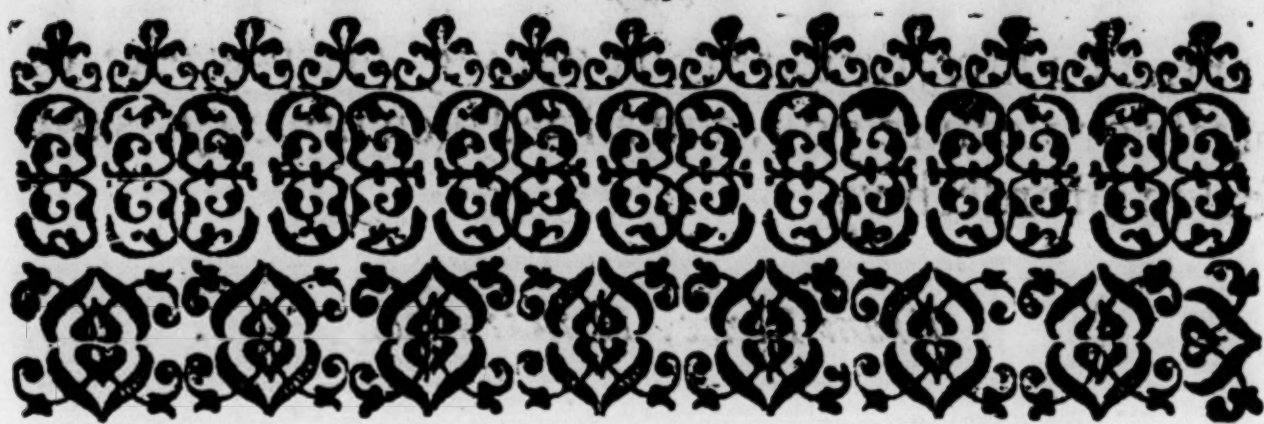
Printed for Nathaniel Butter. 1684.



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The Affaires of *Europe*, with the
now present particular accidents
in the same.



Entle Readers: for there are two sorts
of you I know: the one wishing
well to the Emperor and his proce-
dings: the other, murmuring and
repining that the *Palatines* cause and
Bohemias businesse thrives no better:
Now how can you both be satisfied with any report
or newes that concerne either party: therefore to
auoid partiality and take an eauen course concerning
the reports abroad, and passions at home, I will di-
rectly proceed in my accustomed manner of search-
ing and opening the Letters that came from beyond
the seas, and so acquaint you with their secrets: and
if any of you all either out of deeper apprehension,
or quicker capacity, find fault with the newes for te-
nuity and small variety, or impertinent matters to ex-
pectation: blame the Letters or the Time that affor-
deth no more plenary satisfaction: but neither mee

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nor the Printer, that are thus willing euery weeke to please or pleasure you, and afford such nouelty, as the season affordeth vs.

From Rome, January 20.

I will then begin with *Rome* : For there is roome enough for all the newes of the world: not but many other Cities are more spacious, but because the great States of Europe haue there their Ambassadors or Intelligencers.

The Abstracts then are drawne to these heads : That there is an Ambassador still resident there from the Archduke *Leopaldus* about the dispatch of the affaires of the *Valtoline*. That the Duke of *Neuers* solicites his Holinesse, that he and his company may abide in the Island of *Spensso* to make warre against the Turke, where there are already diuers Knights of seuerall orders to the same purpose : That it is enacted in the Papall Consistory, that the Bulls and Edicts of *Gregory 14* and *15* be publikely obserued: That there is lately ariued the principall Secretary of the King of *Poland* to congratulate with his Holinesse, and haue his aduice concerning the warres of *Sweden* : That the Ambassadors of the great Duke of *Rusiany* had audience on a Sunday before the Pope, and not onely complemented about his election, but presented their masters obedience to his Holinesse, and the Sea Apostolike, there were five Cardinals by : & on Thursday following were the Ambassadors of *Parma* presented

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sented : That on a Wednesday morning there was
 a solemne assembly before his Holinesse, about the
 businesse *de Fide propaganda*, to which was admitted
 a strange Ambassador of the King of *Congo* in *Aethi-*
opia, who declared his message to this purpose, that
 his master submitted himselfe to the Apostolicall
 see, and desired his Holinesse, that some Priests and
 Preachers, with other Ministers of the Church
 might be sent into his Dominions, to instruct him,
 and his neighbouring people in the true Catholike
 Religion? For they had heard of the Name of *Ie-*
sus, and by tradition *Ethiopia* beleecued, that the
 great Eunuch of *Candace* the Queene brought
 them sufficient instructions from *Philip* the Euan-
 gelist, concerning Christianitie: but ignorance and
 corruption quickly deceiued them with idolatry a-
 gaine, and so they desired new directions, with his
 Holinesse, benediction for himselfe, his Queene, and
 Subiects: and that the Duke of *Newers*, hauing had
 a second, and a third audience was dispatched in his
 demands concerning the new order of *Militia Chri-*
stiana, and so went to *Mantua* to propose the same
 businesse to the Duke, for which he thought to be the
 better accepted for the Popes approbation.

From Venice the 20 of January.

The Letters likewise from *Venice* are of sundry forts, but afford vs these particulars cōcerning newes.

That the Catholike Commissioners of the *Valtellina* and *Aquadina*, are returned from *Milane*, into their country with their owne, and the Gouvernors resolution to maintaine the Spanish garisons in the Grisons passages, or their seuerall diuisions, and so the warres are likely to begin againe : which when the Grisons vnderstood, they appealed to the generall meeting at *Chur*, where the French Ambassador promised to side with them for the maintaining of their Religion, and libertie : whereupon about the sixteenth of Ianuary they made their preachers declare their minds. But the Bishop of *Chur* tooke possession of their Churches, and caused publike Masse to be celebrated, purposing to establish six Capuchins therein, but the Burgers made a mutiny, and the Villages came in to helpe them; so there were ten Priests, foure Capuchins, and thirteene Italians slain.

That the Duke of *Bauaria* hath beene scene in *Italy* of late in a manner disguised, and with a small company : but the truth is, he went in Pilgrimage to our Lady of *Loretto*, and from thence determines for *Rome*, there to consult with his Holinesse, how the Hereticks may best be suppressed in the Empire.

That there came into the Gulph, and so to *Malocco* by *Venice*, two ships of *Lisbone* with Sugar, Canary

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nary wines, and other Spanish commodities, who brought tidings, that the Pyrats had taken fourteene ships, most of them Spanish, and sent them to *Algier*.

That at *Genoa* a tempest did exceeding great hurt. For diuers Vessels split in the harbour, yet ere all was quieted, there came in three Ships of the Low-Countries with rich Merchandize, who affirmed, they came from *Malago*, but heard nothing of the Spanish Fleet, nor saw any Pyrats.

That the Seigneur *Lelio Imiria* hath directions out of *Spaine*, to pay fifty six thousand Crownes for the vse of the Duke of *Pastrana*, to certaine Leigers there, who are resident about accounts.

That the Letters of *Milane* did certifie, how the *Feeder* Generall *Cid*, who was Prisoner in the Cittadell, had his liberty by directions from *Spaine*.

That the Souldiers of the *Cheualliers Pecchio* were ready to put forth for *Sardinia*, tarying onely for aduice from *Genoa*, when their ships will bee prepared to transport and conuoy them: and that a ship called the *Phoenix Charity*, comming toward *Venice* was by tempest cast away about *Zante*, so that all was lost, and three persons drowned.

From Vienna the 22 of Iannary.

As I haue seuerall Letters from *Vienna* concerning the troubles of *Hungary*, & watchings of *Bethlem*, *Gabor* at this instant more especially, then any other affaires

fares or businesse of *Germany* : so will I diuide them afunder for you, and not huddle them together, to auoid confusion ; and yet it may bee you may heare of one thing twice , if I should write you enery word in the Letters, as I finde them : but I will be as cautious, as I can , both to auoid repetitions , and tautologic.

The first Letter then tendeth to this purpose , that few dayes agoe there came certaine discontented souldiers from *Bethlem Gabor* to the Emperor , who assured, that all his baggage, Ordnance, and prisoners were transported to *Cashow* , and that hee hath taken the Bishops, Iesuits, and diuers Lords of the Counsell from *Thirnow* , as a gage or hostage : that the *Palatine of Hungary* shall performe his promise and contracts : this troubled the Emperor more, then the report of his 30000 *Tartars*. For he had good experience of naked, barbarous, and vnarmed men, and resolued 10000 well disciplined souldiers would beat them all, but how the Prince would vse his friends, that he could not tel, and so the suspition amazed him farre more, then the punishment did them. In the end of this Letter I finde, that diuers *Morania* Lords, and yonkers neuer before in the warres , were gone to *Bethlem Gabor*, and that certaine Iewes had hired Wagons from diuers places, to carie them to their Tribes at *Prague* : but they were surprised by the Captaines of the Garisons, and robbed and spoyled of what they had , especially their ready money , of which there was some store.

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A second letter writeth thus ; There is news come to *Cesar* , that *Bethlem Gabor* is content to ransom some prisoners , especially the Lieutenant of *Depenbach* , for whom he demands twenty thousand florins , the Emperor offers exchange , but *Bethlem Gabor* will haue mony for him : for the rest hee is contented to exchange Christians for Turkes ; and vpon some discontentment sent the Emperor word , That if he did not presently deliuer the Turkes , he would put some of his best friends to death. Which peremptory message rather vexed then disturbed him , whereupon he resolved his Officers and Lieutenants in *Silesia* , *Moravia* and *Bohemia* , that *Bethlem Gabor* would haue no peace , but come into the field with all conueniency of weather , and he was resolved to meet him , and try it out to the vttermost : This caused new musters in *Silesia* , & all the care was , how to transport them into *Austria* , for to intercept them in their marches , Count *Thorne* lay with one army , and *leggenderff* with another , so that all the cunning was to passe by them vnfought with all ; yet when the Austrians heard that the old souldiers of *Silesia* should be quartered among them , they were much affrighted , and offered the Emperor thirty thousand Florins to keepe them backe.

They write also , that the Lord *Vratislans* of *Furstenberg* tooke his iourney toward *Prague* , with his Lady , and great store of treasure for his expences , but he was robbed and spoiled of all , with his golden
B Fleece,

Fleece, being one of that Order ; so that here is now to bee expected nothing but the misery of a calamitous war, and dissolute peace : yea, the reuolts of the Country breed as much suspition as the proceedings of the enemy : whereupon the Emperour sent the Count of *Scambach* to the King of Pole, who was no sooner departed, but his Maiesty receiued Letters from the Lord *Bismach* of *Villeck*, that there were come to the confines of Hungary twelue thousand new Cossacks.

The last thing worthy the note in this Letter is, That the Lord *Setski George* hath forsaken the Emperour, and would willingly serue *Bethlem Gabor* with five hundred horse, but hee hath refused him vpon what reason we cannot tell: To which is added, that the Commanders formerly taken prisoners in *Brunswicks* defeat, are as yet kept safe in *Newstadt*, but haue hope of deliuary if they will agree to the Emperors conditions.

A third Letter concernes the businesse of *Prague*, which certifies, That the *Lantsgrau* of *Leichensteine*, called the Prince of *Leichensteine*, the Emperours Lieutenant Generall in Bohemia, mustred all his forces, vnderstanding that *Mansfield* was disbanded, and by *Cesars* appointment marched towards *Luiam* in Morauia : and although the like order was to bee taken with those of Silesia, yet would they not march before they were first payed, which either denied
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from necessity, or discipline, they fell to robbing and spoiling, and did so much harme in the Countrey that the people complayned of their vnrulinesse, but whether the Lords dare punish them or no, is yet very doubfull: this is certaine, that by reason of their vnrulinesse the markets are not supplied, & the countryman hides his prouision, and many times the Boers gather themselues in heaps and beat the Garisons from their houses.

From Cullen the 6 of February.

The Letters from *Cullen* concerne in a manner all the Prouinces thereabouts, euen to the States Garisons on both sides the *Rhine*, so that for your better vnderstanding of such things as are worth the hearkning after, I haue thus abstracted the particulars. First, that the souldiers of the Baron of Anhalt are still in the Bishopricke of Munster, and so cause a great dearth to the vndoing of many poore people. That it is rumoured how the Duke of *Brunswicke* vnderstanding that his Maiestie of England had a purpose to send an Ambassador to the King of Denmarke, meanes to goe thither.

That *Monseur Tilley* lieth yet in the land of Hefsen, and though hee desisteth from publike hostility, and demolishing of townes, yet is the country foraged by his souldiers, and the people spoiled on all sides. That the Letters from East-Friesland assure

thus much, That the Deputies of the States of the Low countries, who were sent by agreement to make a composition with *Mansfield*, haue dispatched him quite out of the Country, and taken possession of all his holds and Townes for themselves, so that they haue reason to loue and be thankfull vnto him, because, besides other famous exploits, they possesse in a manner another Prouince, & the towne of *Emden* by his meanes: besides, they haue these fortified places surrendred, *Stickheusen*, *Vredenberg*, the fort of *Griel*, *Eseus*, *Witmunde*, with others who are now garrisond all with the States souldiers, who marched brauely through the land of Oldenberg to take possession of the same.

That the *Rhine* hath done great hurt, and that the Ice came downe as far as the towne of *Rees*, and other places, so that there was great hope it would haue passed away: there came downe so many Laborers to breake it and keepe it from their Dikes, but as it began to thaw, we know not by what mischance, some ships with materialls sunke in the Dike, aboue a place called the *Vaent*, which caused great labour and toyle, till it freesed so fast that they could worke no more, and so the whole was yet vnstopped. To this may be added, that the North-west winde, and the high water brought in the sea so fearefully, that foure ships were drowned at *Medenlleck*.

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From Amsterdam the 10 of February.

The Leters from *Amsterdam* are full of variety, yet little newes, vnlesse it be about their ships abroad especially those of the *West Indies*, and that are gone to the south sea; but the Merchants hauing letters from most parts of *Europe*, assure vs thus much, that they write out of *Spaine*, that they still continue the aresting and searck of all ships, especially Dutch, and such as they are enformed haue any Dutch goods, yea, they haue attached some contrary goods that are landed: so that there is a great fleet prepared, and a barque of *D'anisa* newly sent out to discover how ready the siluer fleet is, & that they should not put forth to sea, before such Galeons as hee was making ready might ariue neere them to conuoy them: so that as is coniectured here, their money cannot come to them before May next.

Other letters certifie vs of a quarrell betweene a Dutch Captaine, and the sonne of the Master of Artillery in *Breda*, who in a priuate Duello hurt one another, but the sonne of the Master of the Artillery fled to *Bergen-vp-Zome*, and there saued himselfe, yet was he brought to the Gouvernor *Reehouen*, and examined so strictly, that hee confessed the matter and so was dismiss, when no other pursuit was made after him, for the Captaine did not dye: whereupon hee either certified the gouernor, or put him in mind, that *Spi-nola* before his departure from the siege had buried

fourteene demy-Cannon in the sands, and he knew the place, vpon which certificate and aduice, the gouernor sent pioners out presently to search for them, and so they were taken vp, and the Gentlemen had six hundred gelders for a reward, which maketh 60 pound sterling: so there were other searches after this, and much armor and munition found.

There are other Letters also from *Amsterdam*, which belike come from the *Hage*: for they certifie thus much: that there are dayly great consultations with the States, to which sometimes the King of *Bohemia* is called: That the great ship of *Delft* and the Vice-admirall of the whole fleet which were to goe last toward the *West Indies*, but being hindred by the frost, stayed in harboure, are now put to sea vpon the last thaw: that the *West India* company hath both made and bought more shippes for their voyages: that a ship is come from *Chili* with newes, that the inhabitants haue freely granted the Dutch fleet a port and harbour of security, so that the Admirall Lord *Hermit* may passe and repasse without any danger: but the Lord of *Dort* is not yet heard off, what course he meaneth to take.

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From Westphalia the 8 of February.

From *Westphalia* the Letters beare date, as you see about the eight of February, and acquaint you with the quartring of the Spanish and Imperiall forces in the fore-mentioned quarters, as your other bookes haue it, but liue in such a maner and vnder such a discipline, as if they meant to get the loue of the people by good order, and fashionable demeanor, so that the Count of *Reitberg* hath fairely demanded of the towne of *Minden* passage, and quartering for 1000 men, but the inhabitants haue excused themselves, and yet referred the matter to the Duke of *Luneburg*, wherewith the Count not being well pleased, told some of the Commanders, that he must deale with *Minden*, as with those of *Lipstat*; which being published abroad caused the Duke of *Luneburg* to come to *Petershagen*, whither the Count of *Reitberg* did also repaire vnto him, so that it is likely they will treat of some agreement for the discharge of two or three regiments, the Country not able to prouide for them all, considering there are very neere forty thousand souldiers one or other in *Westphalia* alone, so that by all probability the States of the Low-Countries are likely the next yeere to bee ouer-pressed with number, if the Arch-duches prepare her armies as well as her confederats haue done: for it is suspected, that now *Tilley* lies in *Hessen* for the same purpose, so

that vnlesse *Bethlem Gabor* bee strong enough indeed to keepe the Emperor play the next sommer, there is no other account to be made, but that all these vnited forces will come like a whirlewinde vpon the Low-Countries.

From Brussels the 10 of February.

From *Brussels* they write, that the King of *Spaine* about the seuenth of December made his brother *Don Carlo*, and the Lord *Francis Christopher* of *Keuerhilteren* Count of *Franchenberg* the Emperors ambassador Knights of the order of the Golden Fleece; at which inauguration there were great solemnity, and triumphs.

Not two daies since came the Count *Octauio* Visconte back againe from *Paris*, who assured the Arch-Duchesse there was no such thing in hand as an army against the Protestants, which the Iesuits haue giuen out in their preachings.

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From Antwerp the 10. of February.

There came Letters from *Antwerp* as well as from *Brussels*, but they import very little newes, yet because custome hath made one friend write vnto another, they will play at small game, rather then sit out; that is write, of triuiall businesse rather then nothing at all; such as these that follow. That on a Friday in the end of Ianuary a Dike brake neere to the house of the Easterlings, whereby the water in many places came vp to the eaves of their houses, so that store of beasts and cattell were drowned, and much household stuffe driuen into the sea, but the people saued themselves. They reported also that the ground about the port of *Lillo* was in great danger, and the dround land about *Bergen* was 20. foot deepe, the rest of the Letters certifie that *Gonzales* is yet at *Collen*, and not perfectly well recouered, and his souldiers are quartred in seuerall Garrisons, but as they went out with a Conuoy, they were set vpon by Graue *Henries* horse, and so there were 18. slaine. To adde vnto this letter, I must tell you what a Gentleman writes, who is a Seruitor on the Archduches side. Sir, as I will not complaine, so I haue no great cause to reioyce: I confesse I put my selfe into the seruice of the Archducheffe in hope to raise my fortunes, being assured by father *Robert*, you know whom I meane, that I was in the right to take part with the right, that is with the King of *Spaines* title to the low Countries against his rebellious subiects, so that as I satisfied my con-

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science one way, I thought to repaire my
 another, and truely I must confesse, that while
 the siege of *Bergen* lasted, we were well vsed, and
 not only had sufficient entertainment, but good
 countenance, and when we returned to *Antwerp*
 we walked the streets with reasonable good re-
 spect: But of late, whatsoener the matter is, wee
 neither receiue money nor good language, inso-
 much, that I was resolued to come away at
 Christmas, had not *Julio Palmito* an *Italian*, as if it
 had beene a curtesie, if not a fauour demaunded
 of mee, if I would goe with him to *Gaunt*: for
 there was an enterprise well to bee rewarded, to
 be vndertaken vpon *Isendike*. There is saith he al-
 so a rumour, that *Grave. Vanderberger* from *Gul-
 licke* will attempt to surprise *Grauenecure* a fort
 and village belonging to the Prince of *Orenge*,
 and so the Garrison of *Scortengambush* shall set
 vpon the other side. But because it is talkt of I
 like not the businesse: For martiall exploits espe-
 cially by stratagem do neuer prosper, when they
 are rumored before hand, therefore I am resol-
 ued, that proiect will faile. To this I replyed, I
 could bee contented to doe any thing that were
 honourable: for I am now in wants, and more so-
 ry to incur my countrimens disgraces, who will
 despise me for my religion and hasty comming
 ouer, then for the misery I endure, and so if you
 please, I will attend you to *Gaunt*, therfore I pray
 you (my good friend) enquire not of the Post of
Antwerp for any letters from me: for I haue a pur-
 pose to goe to *Brussels*, and if things fadge no
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better, I will come ouer againe nnd betake mee to some more profitable course. Farwell in the coldest weather, that euer I writ Letter.

This I haue written out *Verbatim* for you (Gentle Reader) that you may see there is a fire, where there is so much smoake, and so the feuerall rumours of performing something against the States this frosty weather, might haue originall from this talke, and reports beyond the Seas, where men speake as they would haue it.

From Flushing the 22. of February.

THe letters from *Flushing* write as much of the hurt done by the ice in other places, as if the maine sea had broken downe their bankes in their owne *Iland*: For they say, they tried to breake the ice about *Vianen*, that the water might haue freer passage with great ordinance, and Fire-workes: but it was attempted in vaine, the ice was so thicke, and it freezed so fast: Againe, when it thawed, the Rhene sent downe such floates of ice, that when it came to any stoppe, they freezed together,

and lay vpon the shores like little hills, and then in breaking or dissolving, when the first streame came, drauedown all afore it: yet are there diuers thousands at worke to keepe the Dammes safe, and the countrie from ouerflowing; notwithstanding for all this care the Dike brake in about *Harlem*, and a mile from the sea at the ebbe, they were faine to cut the Dike themselues to let out the land water: thus on the one side doe the waters swell as farre as *Amersford* and *Vtrech*, and in another place to *Bommell*, and which is strange to tell, a little aboue *Dort*, where the mouth of the Riuer of *Wallis*, the ice came downe with sholes, and in such a violent manner, that it bare away a peece of a steeple of a drowned towne, which stands to be seene in the sea, as for the towne of *Dort* it selfe, the waters haue flowed into their Sellers, and the Burgers were wonderfully affrighted with the losse of their key.

They also write, that the States haue put Gar-
risons in *Strickhamfen* and *Vnenburg*, not that they
meane to keepe them as their owne, but reserue
them as pledges or assurance for certaine summs
of money lent them heretofore: to this they
adde, whereas it was rumoured, that *Christian*
Duke of Brunswicke diuided himselfe from
Mansfield vpon some occasion of displea-
sure betweene them two, it is nothing so:
For they stand as firme in their loue: one
to another, as they doe ioyntly in their
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whom they haue both visited in the *Hage*: *Mansfield* indeed I must confesse, is not generally so familiar, as the Duke of *Brunswick*, being an elder man, and of greater experience, so that a little ceremony and reseruing a Guard about his person, hath done him no harme: but both Townes-men and Souldiers haue obserued him the better, and the Prince of *Orenge* hath respected him with equall account with himselfe: yea there is one thing worthy noting, that for all his fashionable discipline, he hath bin so taken with the presence and Princely demeanour of the Queene of *Bohemia*, that of himselfe hee would neuer be couered, till she stepped vnto him, and tolde him plainely, there was no such time for such a ceremony: But the King and he haue bin so familiar, that he neuer made question, nor remembered his former greatnes.

In a word, *Mansfield* is requested to tary this Winter, and they haue all a purpose, that is to say, the Prince *Palatine*, *Mansfield*, and *Brunswick*, to goe to *Lubeck* or *Hamborough*, whether the King of *Denmarke* hath appointed to come vnto them. It is also rumoured, that the Duke of *Saxony* and Marquesse of *Brandenburg* are so reconciled, that they begin to be sensible of the Emperours vnkindnesse, in conferring all the honours vpon *Bauaria*, & dare not consent to the bestowing of the Electorate vpon him to the disinheriting of the *Palatines* children, which makes them afraid, that if this way be giuen to the Emperours mightinesse, he will neuer leaue,

till he haue quite ouerthrowne the dignity, and liberty of the seauen Electors, and make what construction he please of all their actions. But because I haue a Letter written from *Dresda* to a Merchant in *Middleborough* to this purpose, I will expose it vnto you, as I finde it word for word in the originall.

A Letter from Dresda to Middleborough, &c.

MY auncient and louing friend, you shall receiue another Letter touching our affaires: this onely shall shew, how willing I am to pleasure you with such animaduersions, as we haue here. Know then I pray you, that whereas formerly the Duke Electorate of *Saxony* hath beene wonderfull forward to muster men for the Emperour, and disbursed great summes of money out of his owne Treasury to that purpose, hee hath of late slacked his hand, and not onely desisted from raising new forces, but seemeth much discontented, and hath lately sent to the Marquesse of *Brandenburg*, about secret affaires: For the rumour is, that the Duke of *Saxony* sent a Messenger to the Emperour, lying in *Vienna* about his mony and treasure disbursed in his behalfe, or which way he should be assured of the same: but the Emperour returned answere, that he expected so much at his hands as a kinsman, feodary to the Empire, a sonne of the Church, and an enemy to all Traytors & Hereticks, who had opposed his Maiesty, and taken vpon them vnanswerable matters against the person of *Caesar*, the Mandats of the Pope, & the honor of the Common.

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Common-wealth, and so there was not a word mentioned of payment of money, or scarce acknowledging the kindnes. Besides: the Messenger said plainely, that they talked of nothing more in the Citie, then that the Duke of *Saxony*, and Marquesse of *Brandenburg* were both reputed Hereticks in *Rome*, and the Pope had some way declared himselfe to that purpose, as yeelding a reason, because *Saxony* had written against the Popes peremptory donation of the Electorate to *Bauaria*.

With this Newes returned the Messenger, which hath turned the affaires here somewhat about. For though we heare of *Mansfields* dissolving his Army, whereby the Emperour hath no apparant great forcings against him: yet here are many secret aduersaries, and such as beare no good will to the busines: For how euer Papistry is much encreased, yet are the Iesuites very odious vnto vs, and the Protestants more constant, then euer they were. This is all I can now write at this time. And so farewell.

I haue one Letter more from *Paris*, and so I will conclude this weekly Newes.

From Paris the 24. of February.

THe Lord of *Kensington* is newly arriued, and as it seemes so welcome, as became a person of such a quality and imployment: but whereas you in *England* were afraid, as if the King here had bin perswaded to leauy new forces against the Protestants, I can assure you there is no such

Such thing; nay, as the report goes, that you shall see with you shortly in *England*, the Duke of *Guise* Lord Admirall. There is great alteration of Officers at this Court, & the Spanish Ambassadour seemeth much discontented, and we know not wherefore: the Iesuites for all that are very busie, & dare still threaten the Protestants, but I am perswaded, you shall heare more shortly: For although the Queene mother standeth altogether for the *Romane Religion*; yet are all things better caried, since her reconciliation and comming to the Court, then they were before.

God turne all to the best: For I thinke the world went neuer so ill in *Europe* as it is now.

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